

U = Money

# KNOW YOUR MONEY



TREASURY DEPARTMENT  
U.S. SECRET SERVICE

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1965 O-780-603

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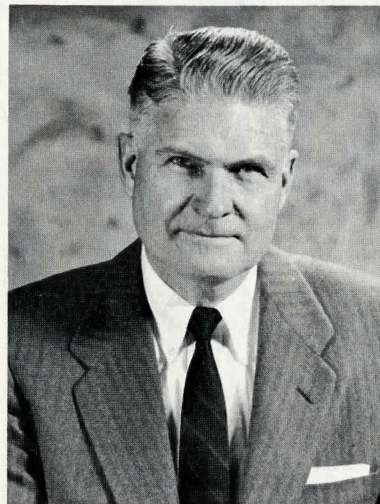


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JAMES J. ROWLEY, *Chief*  
United States Secret Service

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# KNOW YOUR MONEY



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You are looking at the face of a counterfeit ten dollar bill. The man who made this counterfeit was arrested, convicted, and sentenced to a Federal penitentiary.

Counterfeiting was aptly described by the late Robert H. Jackson, an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, when he was Assistant General Counsel of the U.S. Treasury Department. He said:

“Counterfeiting is an offense never committed by accident, nor by ignorance, nor in the heat of passion, nor in extremity of poverty. It is a crime expertly designed, by one who possesses technical skill and lays out substantial sums for equipment.”

The signature shown on lower right is a forgery. This forged endorsement appears on the reverse side of a United States Treasury check and represents another type of crime against the unsuspecting public.

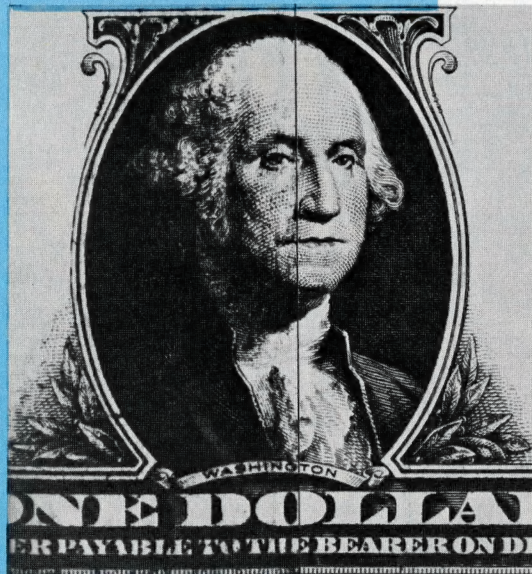
Each year the American people are victimized by passers of counterfeit money and forged Government checks, which usually results in a loss of money to the persons receiving them. Storekeepers and cashiers who fail to examine money carefully or who cash checks without asking for proper identification from the holder are inviting their own losses. Only with the public's cooperation, together with the aid which is generously given by your

local police departments, can the UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE hope to reduce and prevent these crimes.

This booklet will show you how to detect COUNTERFEIT bills and coins and how to guard against FORGERY losses.

negotiated  
*James F. Simms*  
1318 N. Fitzhugh  
*Gene Simms*

# HOW TO DETECT



1. **KNOW YOUR MONEY** by examining and becoming familiar with the bills you receive.
2. **COMPARE** a suspected bill with a genuine of the same denomination. Look at these features:

## PORTRAIT

- |             |   |
|-------------|---|
| Genuine     | Portrait appears lifelike and stands out distinctly from the fine screen-like background. The hairlines are distinct.             |
| Counterfeit | Portrait is lifeless and the background is usually too dark. Portrait merges into the background. The hairlines are not distinct. |

## COLOR SEAL

- |             |   |
|-------------|---|
| Genuine     | Saw-toothed points are even, clear and sharp.                             |
| Counterfeit | Saw-toothed points on the circumference are uneven, blunt and broken off. |



# COUNTERFEIT BILLS

## BORDER

Genuine	The fine lines are clear, distinct, and unbroken.
Counterfeit	The fine lines that crisscross are not clear or distinct.

## PAPER

Genuine	Printed on distinctive paper with interspersed red and blue threads evident.
Counterfeit	Usually printed on bond paper with no colored threads evident.

3. Ask the United States Secret Service, your bank, or the police if you doubt that a bill is genuine.



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***Genuine***

## ***Good paper money looks good because . . .***

*IT IS* made by experts.

*IT IS* made on costly machines designed just for that purpose.

*IT IS* printed from steel plates produced by expert engravers. Genuine engraved plates make clear lines.

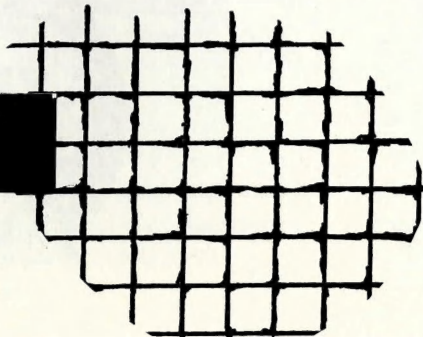
*IT IS* printed on distinctive paper.

*IT IS* good!





***Counterfeit***



## ***Bad paper money looks bad because . . .***

*IT IS* usually a product of inferior workmanship.

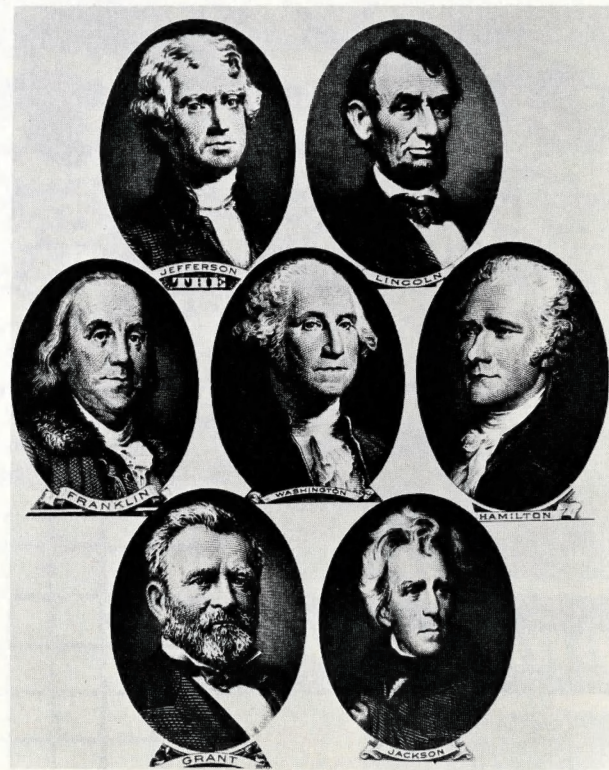
*IT IS* made with equipment designed for other purposes.

*IT IS* printed from etched counterfeit plates which cause broken lines.

*IT IS* printed on paper which does not contain the distinctive red and blue threads.

*IT IS* bad!

# PORTRAITS ON PAPER CURRENCY





The men pictured on paper currency are alike in two ways: They were distinguished American statesmen and they are deceased. By law no living person can be portrayed on a bill or any other obligation of the United States. The reason for this legislation goes back to Civil War days. At that time the portraits of President Abraham Lincoln and Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, both of whom were living, had appeared on currency. If there had been any objection up to that point, a record of it has been lost to history.

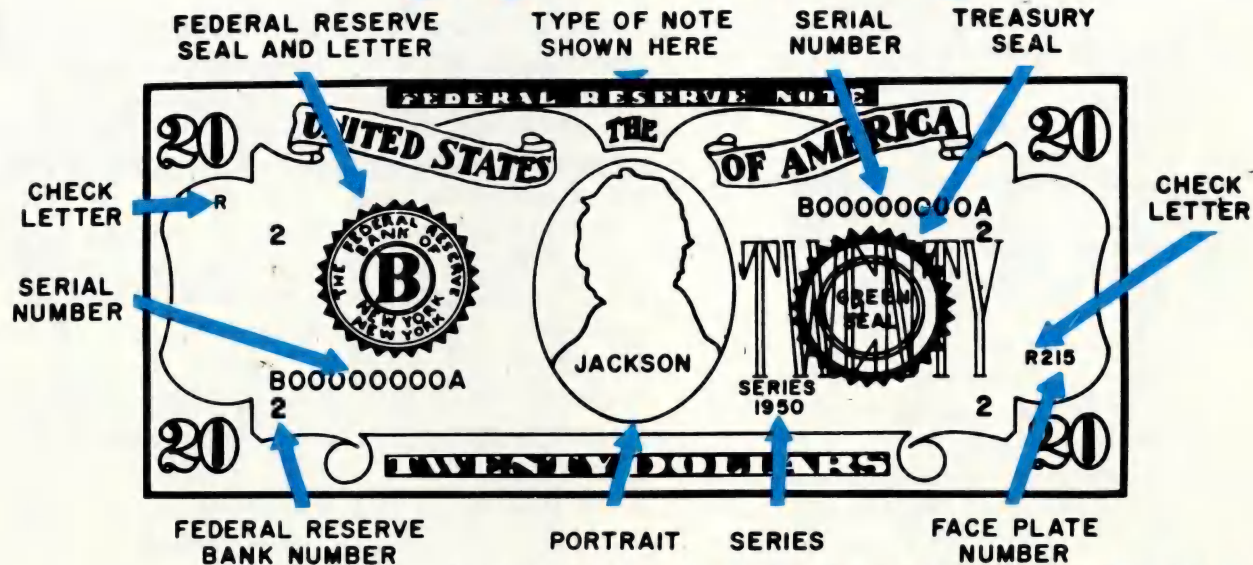
Then the Clark incident occurred. Spencer M. Clark was the chief clerk of the National Currency Division of the U.S. Treasury, which later became the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. While in that position, Mr. Clark's portrait appeared on 500,000 five-cent notes. This caused a stir in Congress.

Representative M. Russell Thayer of Pennsylvania denounced the practice of picturing living persons and said it was "condemned by the public sentiment of the country and by every principle of good taste and propriety," and he also questioned

the use of portraits of persons "not associated with the historic glories of the country." The Deficiency Appropriation Act of April 7, 1866, was before the House. Mr. Thayer proposed an amendment to it which barred using the portraits of living persons on notes and other obligations of the United States. The bill passed and became law.

It is rare for counterfeiters to use the wrong portrait on their phony bills, but occasionally the amounts on bills have been altered such as raising a \$1 bill to \$10. Consequently, it is a good thing for Americans to know the likeness that appears on all bills of the same denomination. Here they are: George Washington on the \$1 bill, Thomas Jefferson on the \$2, Abraham Lincoln on the \$5, Alexander Hamilton on the \$10, Andrew Jackson on the \$20, Ulysses S. Grant on the \$50, Benjamin Franklin on the \$100, William McKinley on the \$500, Grover Cleveland on the \$1,000, James Madison on the \$5,000 and Salmon Chase on the \$10,000.

# ***Positions of Important features of paper currency***



***... study it to KNOW YOUR MONEY***



# *How to detect* **COUNTERFEIT COINS**



**COMPARE.** Suspected counterfeit coin with genuine coin of the same denomination in these ways:

**FEEL.** Many counterfeit coins seem greasy.

**DROP.** Genuine silver coins dropped on a hard surface have a clear ring. Counterfeit coins sound dull.

**CORRUGATED OUTER EDGE.** See photograph on the left. Genuine coins (10¢, 25¢, 50¢, and \$1.00) have an even and distinct reeding (corrugated outer edge). The reeding on counterfeits is uneven, crooked and oftentimes missing.

**CUT EDGES.** Genuine coins are not easily cut with a knife. Counterfeits are easily cut or bent under slight pressure.

**ACID TEST.** Acid will blacken a scraped or cut portion of a counterfeit but will not discolor genuine silver coins.

FORMULA—(acid test of silver coins only)

Silver nitrate .....	10 gr.
Nitric acid .....	1 cc.
Distilled water .....	30 cc.

This solution can be bought for a few cents in any drugstore.

Note—Additional information on new coins will be furnished in later editions.

***If you  
receive a  
COUNTERFEIT  
bill or coin***

- 1.** DO NOT return it to the passer.
- 2.** DELAY the passer by some excuse, if possible.
- 3.** TELEPHONE the police or the UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE.
- 4.** NOTE the passer's description and if applicable, that of any accomplice and the license number of any vehicle used.
- 5.** WRITE your initials and the date on the bill—and surrender the bill ONLY to police or the UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE.



# *Call your local Secret Service Office*

## **UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE FIELD OFFICES**

Albany, New York  
Albuquerque, New Mexico  
Anchorage, Alaska  
Atlanta, Georgia  
Austin, Texas  
Baltimore, Maryland  
Birmingham, Alabama  
Boston, Massachusetts  
Buffalo, New York  
Charleston, West Virginia  
Charlotte, North Carolina  
Chicago, Illinois  
Cincinnati, Ohio  
Cleveland, Ohio  
Columbia, South Carolina  
Columbus, Ohio  
Dallas, Texas

Denver, Colorado  
Detroit, Michigan  
El Paso, Texas  
Grand Rapids, Michigan  
Honolulu, Hawaii  
Houston, Texas  
Indianapolis, Indiana  
Jackson, Mississippi  
Jacksonville, Florida  
Kansas City, Missouri  
Little Rock, Arkansas  
Los Angeles, California  
Louisville, Kentucky  
Memphis, Tennessee  
Miami, Florida  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Minneapolis, Minnesota  
Mobile, Alabama  
Nashville, Tennessee  
Newark, New Jersey  
New Haven, Connecticut  
New Orleans, Louisiana  
New York, New York  
Norfolk, Virginia  
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma  
Omaha, Nebraska  
Paris, France  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania  
Phoenix, Arizona  
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania  
Portland, Oregon  
Providence, Rhode Island

Richmond, Virginia  
Sacramento, California  
St. Louis, Missouri  
Salt Lake City, Utah  
San Antonio, Texas  
San Diego, California  
San Francisco, California  
San Juan, Puerto Rico  
Scranton, Pennsylvania  
Seattle, Washington  
Spokane, Washington  
Springfield, Illinois  
Syracuse, New York  
Tampa, Florida  
Toledo, Ohio  
Washington, District of Columbia  
Wichita, Kansas

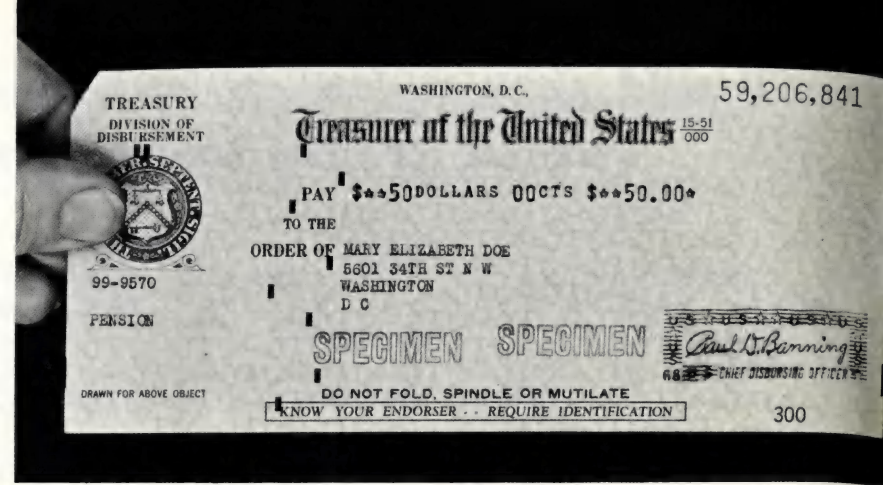
# U.S. Treasury CHECK

Pictured at right is part of a U.S. Treasury check, one of 460 million issued each year. This large number attracts forgers who specialize in cheating people receiving Government checks. Among the victims are:

Social Security Beneficiaries  
Old-Age Pensioners  
War Veterans  
Armed Forces Dependents  
Farmers  
Taxpayers Receiving Refunds  
Federal Employees

Nearly 50,000 U.S. Treasury checks are forged each year. A high percentage are stolen from mailboxes in apartment houses and private homes.

The check thief then forges an endorsement—for which he possesses false identification. Retail merchants are favorite



targets of check thieves, and some retailers unwittingly aid the forger by failing to ask for proper identification. The result is that these merchants suffer about 90 percent of the bad check losses.

Many of these losses could have been averted if the merchant had asked himself questions such as these:

1. Does the identification really belong to the person presenting it?
2. Does it appear to be genuine and unaltered?




3. Would considerable effort and time be required to acquire such identification?
4. Is the personal appearance of the endorser consistent with the kind of person who would be expected to have such identification?

Anyone cashing a Government check should compare the purpose for which the check is drawn, which is stated on the face of the check, with the person presenting it. For instance, a 14-year-old boy should not be cashing an Old Age and Survivor's Insurance check. Nor should an 18-year-old girl be cashing a Social Security check intended for a woman at least 65 years of age. Nearly 15 percent of all U.S. Secret Service arrests for forgery of Government checks are of youths 20 years of age or younger.

Forgery losses would be greatly reduced if people who cash Government checks also knew the endorser.

### WHAT IS AN ENDORSEMENT?

Suppose the Government writes a check payable to Richard Roe. Richard Roe takes the check to a bank or store to get cash for it, or he may deposit it in his bank account. But before Richard Roe can get cash for the check, or deposit it, he must write his name on the back of this check in this way:



This is his endorsement. He endorses the check to show that he received the money it represents.

### CHECK FACTS

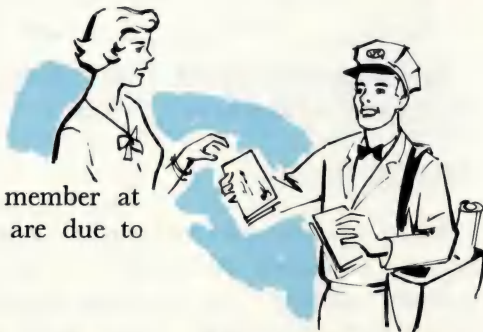
Many Government checks, particularly those issued for Social Security or income tax refunds, are made payable jointly to a husband and wife. Such checks must be endorsed by both payees before they are cashed; failure to do so may invalidate them entirely or require the Treasury Department to stop payment while an investigation is made.

A Government check issued after the payee dies cannot lawfully be cashed by a member of his family or even by the administrator of his estate. Such checks must be returned to the Government agency that issued it, along with information about the death of the payee. The issuing agency then determines what portion of the check, if any, belongs to the survivors.

# *Government checks are worthless*

## **IF YOU RECEIVE GOVERNMENT CHECKS . . .**

- 1** Try to have some member at home when checks are due to be delivered.



- 2** The mail box on the left is safer than the one on the right.



- 3** Do not endorse your check until you are in the presence of the person who cashes it.



- 4** Try to cash your checks in the same place every month to make identification easy.

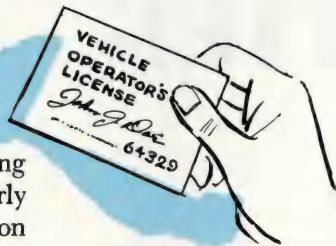




*if forged!*

## **IF YOU CASH GOVERNMENT CHECKS . . .**

- 5** Insist that a person presenting a Government check properly identify himself as the person entitled to that check.



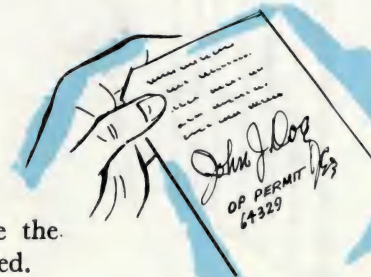
- 6** Ask yourself this question—"If this check is forged, can I find the forger and recover the loss?"



- 7** Insist that all checks be endorsed in your presence.



- 8** Initial all checks and note the kind of identification offered.





# PENALTIES

Counterfeiting and forgery are Federal offenses and carry heavy penalties. It should also be remembered that both the making of counterfeit bills and coins and passing or possessing them can result in a fine of \$5,000 and 15 years in prison. For the same offenses with minor coins, such as pennies and nickels, the fine can be as high as \$1,000 and 3 years in jail; for slugs, tokens and other objects intended to be used as money in automatic vending machines, for example, the fine can reach \$1,000 and a year behind bars. Check or bond forgers can be fined up to \$1,000 and imprisoned 10 years.



# UNITED STATES CURRENCY

In the early days of our Nation, before United States currency was issued, there was in circulation English, French, and Spanish currency. This caused confusion and slowed up trade, therefore, the dollar was established by the Congress existing under the Articles of Confederation in 1785 as our Nation's unit of money. The United States monetary system was established in 1792, and the United States Mint began coining money at Philadelphia in 1793. The first coins minted were handed to the President's wife, Martha Washington, by the first Director of the Mint, David Rittenhouse. Congress authorized certain metals to be used for our coin currency. They were to be minted from gold, silver, nickel, and copper. The mints no longer coin or issue United States Gold Coins.

Paper currency was in use before the Declaration of Independence was signed. It was called Continental Currency and its value became so small that "Not worth a Continental" was a common saying. The plates for the first issue of this money were engraved by Paul Revere, the man who made the famous midnight ride. Paper money, in the form of bank notes, was used

after the adoption of the Constitution in 1789 and was issued by two United States banks. The first bank was closed in 1811 and the second in 1836. The chief form of paper currency after 1836 was notes issued by banks operating under charters from the States.

The Civil War ushered in the system under which paper money was issued by the United States Treasury. Then, in 1864, National Banks were empowered to issue currency, but all of those notes have been in the process of retirement since 1935. Today, Federal Reserve Notes are issued by the 12 Federal Reserve Banks, with a green seal and numbers, while United States Notes, issued by the Treasury, have a red seal and numbers.

## ***Federal Reserve Notes***

Federal Reserve Notes total more than nine times the value of the other types of notes in circulation. These notes are issued and retired in accordance with the varying requirements for currency. The denominations: \$1, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, and \$5,000 and \$10,000. The \$100 note is the highest denomina-

tion that has been printed since 1945; larger ones are printed only when required because demand for them is small. Each Federal Reserve note bears a regional seal at the left of the portrait on the bill. This seal, printed in black, bears the name of the Federal Reserve Bank issuing the bill, and the letter or number of the Federal Reserve district in which that bank is located. On notes of the series of 1950 the black Federal Reserve regional seal is smaller than earlier designs and is surrounded by sharp points.

## ***Currency and Coin Design***

The Secretary of the Treasury, with advice from responsible division heads, is responsible for determining the designs and portraits used on our paper currency.

The Director of the Mint, upon the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, selects the design for our coins. Congress can prescribe a coin design but have done so infrequently. Congress prescribed the Washington bicentennial 25-cent piece issued from 1932 to date, which was required to bear the portrait of our first President. The design on a coin may not be changed more than once in 25 years unless Congress determines otherwise.

## ***In God We Trust***

That motto first appeared on a coin of the United States in 1864 because of high religious sentiment during the Civil War. Salmon P. Chase, then Secretary of the Treasury, received a number of appeals from devout persons throughout the country that the Deity be recognized suitably on our coins in a manner similar to that commonly found on the coins of other nations.

Public Law 140, approved July 11, 1955 [84], states: That at such time as new dies for the printing of currency are adopted in connection with the current program of the Treasury Department to increase the capacity of presses utilized by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the dies shall bear, at such place or places thereon as the Secretary of the Treasury may determine to be appropriate, the inscription "In God We Trust", and thereafter this inscription shall appear on all United States currency and coins.

By Joint Resolution of the 84th Congress approved by the President on July 30, 1956, "In God We Trust" was declared to be the National motto of the United States.



# *When Money Burns or Wears Out*



This picture shows a five dollar bill, one of many in a bank fire, that was sent in for redemption by the United States Treasury. Some bills were scorched, but they were replaced by new money, just as this one was.

U.S. paper money is printed on high grade paper which is both strong and durable. It is illegal to duplicate the paper used for the Nation's currency unless it is for Government purposes and under its supervision.

But even this paper wears out with constant handling, so the Treasury asks the banks to send in old, worn, torn, or mutilated bills, to be exchanged for new ones. The worn out notes are burned. Dollar bills, of which there are more than a billion in circulation, account for most of the currency which has to be replaced. The life of a one dollar bill is about 16 to 17 months. Three-fifths or more of a mutilated bill will be redeemed by the Treasurer of the United States at full face value. Less than three-fifths, but clearly more than two-fifths, will be redeemed at one half of face value. Fragments not more than two-fifths are not exchangeable unless accompanied by satisfactory proof that the missing portions have been totally destroyed. This proof should be in the form of an affidavit from the owner, stating that he is the owner and giving the cause and manner of destruction. Affidavits from people who know the facts will also be required.

Take mutilated bills to a bank or send by registered mail to the Currency Redemption Division, Treasury Department, Washington, D.C., 20220.

# SAVINGS BONDS

United States Savings Bonds are safer to hold than cash, because the Treasury Department will replace Savings Bonds which are stolen, lost, mutilated, or destroyed.

Many persons who maintain their bonds at home in unsafe places are victimized by burglars or sneak-thieves.

Some bond owners failed to discover that their bonds were missing until months after they had been stolen. These thefts and forgeries create an inconvenience to the victim. He is without his bonds for a period of time during the investigation; therefore, they are not readily available for emergencies.

The following three suggestions will aid the United States Secret Service in its efforts to track down offenders and make it easier for the Government to replace stolen or lost bonds.

**BUY  
AND  
HOLD  
UNITED  
STATES  
SAVINGS  
BONDS**



**SECURITY**

1. Keep your bonds in a safe deposit box or some other safe place to guard against their theft or loss.
2. Keep a record of the serial numbers, amounts, and issue dates in a separate place apart from the bonds themselves.
3. Give prompt notice of your loss with serial numbers, issue dates (month and year); denominations (maturity value); and name and address of the owner to the Division of Loans and Currency, Treasury Department, 536 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill., 60605.



## **Illustrations of Obligations**

### **(Public Law 85-921)**

Printed reproductions of paper money, checks, bonds, revenue stamps, and securities of the United States and foreign governments are permissible only for numismatic, educational, historical, and newsworthy purposes.

However, there are two important printing restrictions: The illustrations of paper money, checks, or bonds must (1) be in black and white and (2) must be of a size less than three-fourths or more than one and one-half times the size of the genuine instrument. The illustrations must appear in articles, books, journals, newspapers, magazines, or albums, and no individual facsimiles of such obligations are permitted.

The plates and negatives, including glossy prints, of paper money, postage and revenue stamps, bonds, and other obligations and securities of the United States and foreign governments, used in printing the illustrations in publications must be destroyed after their final use for the purpose for which they were made.

Motion picture films, microfilms, and slides of currency can be made in color and black and white for projection on a screen or for telecasting. But no prints or enlargements from films may be made except black and white prints for numismatic and other purposes for which printed reproductions may be used.

Photographs or printed illustrations of United States and foreign coins may be used for any purpose, including advertising. The same is true for motion-picture films, and slides of coins.

## ***Questions***

What are some of the characteristics of a genuine bill?

What are some of the characteristics of a counterfeit bill?

What are some characteristics of genuine coins?

What are some characteristics of counterfeit coins?

Whose portrait appears on the \$1 bill, \$5 bill, and \$10 bill?

What are the two types of paper currency the United States Government prints?

Who should be contacted if you are in doubt as to a bill being genuine?

Why are United States Savings Bonds a safe investment?

# THE TREASURY BUILDING



This is the United States Treasury Building in Washington, D.C. The cornerstone was laid in 1839 during the administration of President Martin Van Buren. The Treasury Building houses many offices of the Treasury Department including the headquarters of the United States Secret Service.

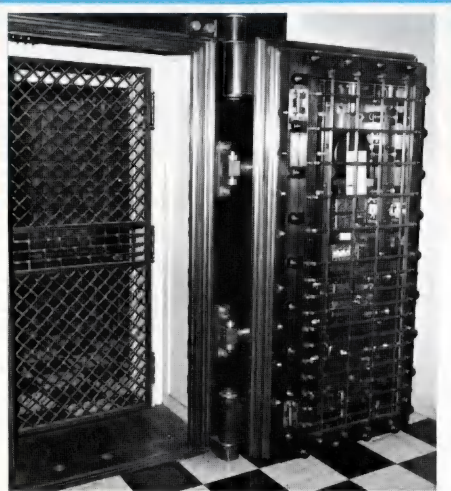
Beneath the Treasury Building are safety vaults where the Nation's money and valuable papers are kept. All the vaults are fireproof and burglar proof and their alarm systems would

immediately alert the Treasury Guard Force of any attempt to tamper with a lock or to enter a vault.

The Treasury Guard Force is commanded by a Captain who is under the supervision of the Chief of the United States Secret Service. The Guard Force is responsible for the safety of many billions of dollars in currency, bonds and other securities in the Treasury Building and its vaults. These guards are trained in the use of all types of firearms, in self-defense, first aid and fire fighting.



# MINTS AND VAULTS



The United States no longer coins gold into money. Much of the Nation's gold supply is kept in vaults at Fort Knox, Ky., pictured above, and the Nation's largest store of silver is kept in vaults at West Point, N.Y. When gold is brought into the United States from abroad, it usually comes to New York where it is weighed and tested by the United States Assay Office. Gold and silver scrap is sent to United States mints and assay offices for refining, after which it is generally placed in Government depositories.

There are United States Mints in Philadelphia, Pa., Denver, Colo., and San Francisco, Calif., but coins are made only in Philadelphia and Denver. The San Francisco Mint functions as an Assay Office.

The coins are manufactured by the Treasury Department through the Bureau of the Mint. Coins currently issued by the United States are standard silver dollars, subsidiary silver coins in denominations of 50 cents (half dollars) 25 cents (quarter dollar), 10 cents (dime), and minor coins in denominations of 5 cents (nickel), and 1 cent (penny). Standard silver dollars and minor coins are made in such amounts as may be required by business. No silver dollars have been coined since 1935.

# THE BUREAU OF

# ENGRAVING AND PRINTING



This is one of the two buildings of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in Washington, D.C.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing designs, engraves, and prints currency, bonds, postage, and savings stamps and numerous other items.

Each year many thousands of Americans see the intricate and interesting processes of manufacturing United States paper cur-

rency. The experience helps one to know his money.

When new counterfeit bills appear in circulation, they are analyzed by laboratory experts at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in Washington. From these findings, the Secret Service gets valuable information which often leads its agents to the counterfeiting plants.

These modern methods of crime detection combine well with



the equally modern educational methods used by the Secret Service to stop the counterfeit.

When a design for a new note or other security of the Government has been prepared by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and has been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, the engravers begin the work of cutting the design in steel. No one engraver does all the work. Each man is a specialist. One works only on portraits, another on lettering, another on scroll work, and so on. Each engraver, with a steel tool known as a graver, and aided by a powerful magnifying glass, carefully carves

his portion of the design into the steel. He knows that one false cut or a slip of his tool, or one miscalculation of width or depth of line, may destroy the merit of his work. A single mistake means that weeks or months of labor will have been in vain. Specimens of the work of Bureau engravers have won highest awards at all world fairs and exhibitions since 1872.

It is a recognized fact that U.S. currency is so well protected with security features incorporated in its paper, printing, and engraving that it is without question among the world's most difficult currencies to counterfeit.



# The U.S. Secret Service



The U.S. Secret Service is a bureau of the Treasury Department with headquarters in Washington, D.C., and with offices in cities throughout the United States. It was established in 1865 for the express purpose of stopping widespread counterfeiting of this Nation's currency.

In its early years the Secret Service was the principal general law enforcement agency of the U.S. Government and its members were called upon to perform a great variety of missions and to conduct numerous investigations which were later assigned to other agencies of the Government. These investigations included the infamous Teapot Dome Scandals, the Ku Klux Klan, Government Land Frauds, and uncovering espionage activity during the Spanish American War and World War I.

All Special Agent applicants are the subject of a thorough medical examination and a full field character investigation, and if appointed, receive a "Top Secret" security clearance. Special Agent training includes comprehensive courses in protection techniques, criminal law, criminal investigative procedures, use of scientific investigative devices, document and handwriting examination and analysis, self-defense, first aid, lifesaving (swimming), and use of firearms. In addition, agents receive instructions in atomic, biological and chemical warfare.

The duties of the Secret Service are described in the United States Code, title 18, section 3056. The principal duties are:

Protection of the President of the United States, the members of his immediate family, the President-elect, the Vice President or other officer next in the order of succession to the office of President, the Vice President-elect, and protect the person of a former President and his wife during his lifetime and the person of a widow and minor children of a former President for a period of four years after he leaves or dies in office, unless such protection is declined.

Detection and arrest of persons engaged in counterfeiting, forgery, or alteration of currency, checks, bonds, and other obligations of the United States and of foreign governments. This also includes violations concerning the manufacturing, sale and use of tokens, slugs, devices, paper, or other things similar in size and shape to any of the lawful coins or other currency of the United States.

Investigation of violations of the Government Losses in Shipment Act, and the Gold Reserve Act.

Personnel security and Federal Tort Act investigations for designated bureaus of the Treasury Department.





## **Protective Responsibilities**

After the assassination of President McKinley at Buffalo, N.Y., in 1901 the Secret Service was detailed to protect President Theodore Roosevelt. As a matter of interest, legislation wasn't passed for this protective function until 1906 when Congress officially authorized the Secret Service to protect the President of the United States (Sundry Civil Expense Act for 1907).

This responsibility was extended in 1913 to include the President-elect, in 1917 to the members of the President's immediate family and in 1951 to the Vice President of the United States upon his request. In 1962 Congress authorized the protection of the Vice President without requiring his request or the other officer next in the order of succession to the office of the President and extended the law to provide protection for the Vice President-elect. The law was extended in 1965 to protect the person of a former President and his wife during his lifetime and the person of a widow and minor children of a former President for a period of four years after he leaves or dies in office, unless such protection is declined.

## **The White House Police**

The White House Police Force is supervised and directed by the Chief of the Secret Service. These uniformed officers are charged with the protection of the Executive Mansion and grounds in the District of Columbia, also with any building in which White House offices are located and with the protection of the President



and members of his immediate family. Members of the White House Police also receive special training in many fields.

## **Other Protective Assignments**

In December 1941 the Secret Service was chosen to safeguard the originals of America's priceless historical documents, including the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, the Gutenberg Bible, Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address, and the Lincoln Cathedral copy of the Magna Carta. Under Secret Service protection these famous documents were taken from the Library of Congress in Washington to a place of safety and were returned to Washington by the Secret Service near the war's end.

The Service was also in charge of protecting the United Nations Charter when it was moved in April 1945 from San Francisco to the State Department in Washington, D.C.

The most recent protective assignment of this type, by request of the President of the United States, was safeguarding the priceless painting "Mona Lisa" by Leonardo Da Vinci, during its stay in the United States from December 1962 to March 1963.

## **Counterfeiting**

Early in the Civil War it was estimated that about one-third

of all the currency in circulation was counterfeit. At that time U.S. currency was printed by various banks in hundreds of different designs, and it was not until 1863 that the United States adopted a national currency and issued U.S. Notes, commonly called "greenbacks". This national currency was quickly counterfeited and the counterfeits circulated so extensively that the government was compelled to take steps to protect its money; thus, the birth of the U.S. Secret Service.

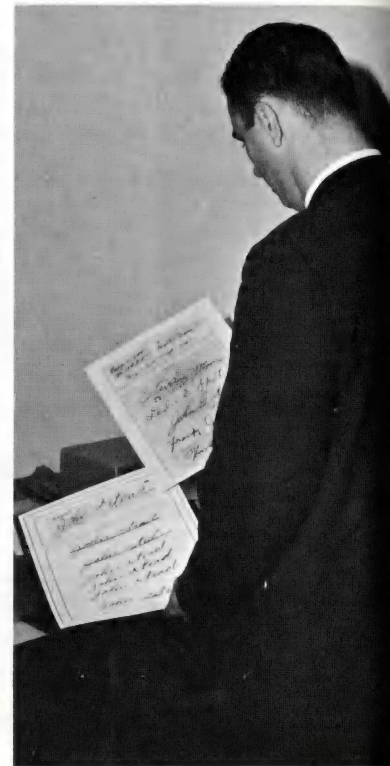
Counterfeiters were arrested by the hundreds, and gradually the Secret Service brought the crime under control. Today



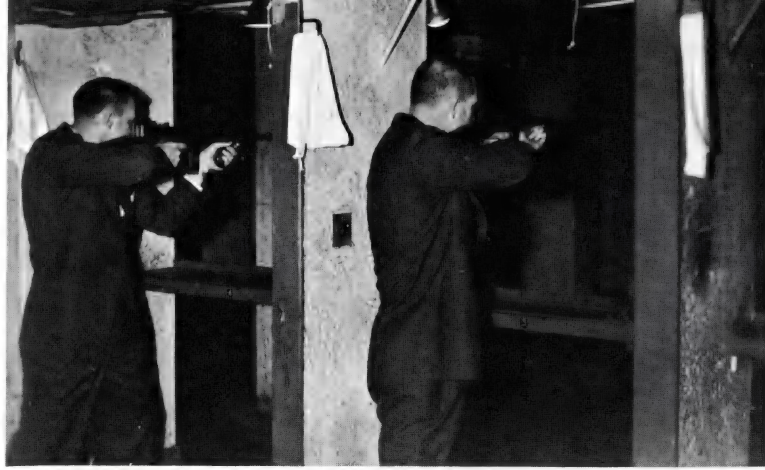
practically every American accepts and pays out money without once stopping to think that it might be counterfeit. While this confidence is a tribute to the work of the Secret Service, it is also an asset to the counterfeiter. Unfortunately many people are still victimized by passers of counterfeit money because the public pays so little attention to the currency they handle.

Improved methods of photography and printing have made it easier and quicker for counterfeiters to make the money. The improved techniques make it easier for anyone with a minimum of skill and talent to manufacture passable notes. With modern transportation facilities, criminal groups can become nationwide in their operation in a short period of time. This, in addition to the wide distribution outlets available to organized criminals, increases the enforcement problem and requires the Secret Service to originate newer methods and to speed up current techniques to suppress this dangerous crime.

Secret Service tactics in suppressing counterfeiting include not only intense investigations and the use of improved modern enforcement techniques, but also the education of the potential victims of the counterfeiter. On the theory that an informed public is a strong foe of the underworld, the Secret Service seeks constantly to show the average person how to detect counterfeit money and what to do about it.







## Forgery

The Secret Service investigates the forgery of all U.S. obligations. Thousands of Government checks fail to reach the people entitled to them, because the checks are stolen and cashed by thieves posing as rightful owners. Every year hundreds of forgers are arrested by Special Agents of the Secret Service.

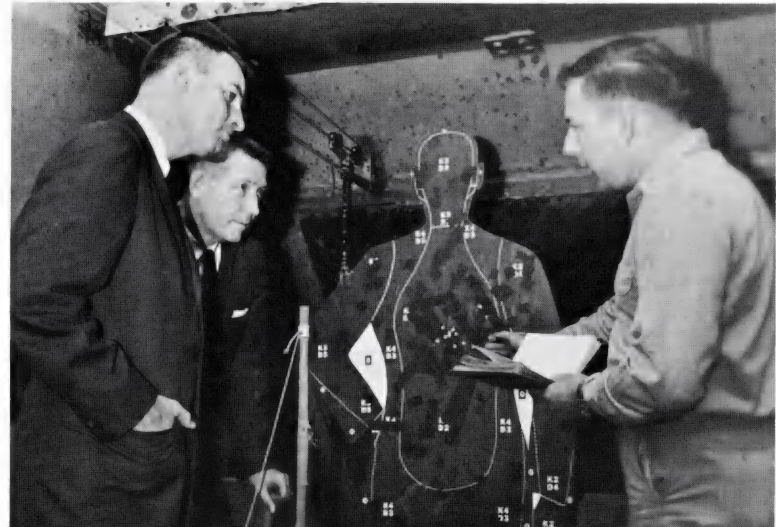
## Appointments

Special Agents of the Secret Service are selected for appointment from Civil Service registers made up from candidates who

have successfully passed the examination for the position of "Treasury Enforcement Agent".

Agents must be able to recognize and develop evidence, to present it in court, and to write clear, intelligent reports. They must participate in raids, keep suspects and buildings under observation, make arrests, and perform other hazardous work.

They will work at irregular hours in all kinds of weather, and may have to do considerable traveling. They may be stationed anywhere in the United States.







## **Salaries**

Special Agents are appointed at grade GS-7 and trainees for these positions are appointed at grade GS-5 with an opportunity for promotion to grade GS-7 upon successful completion of an accelerated 6-month training program.

## **Education**

Applicants without investigative experience must be college graduates. Special consideration is given to college graduates who have successfully completed accredited college courses in police science, police administration, criminology, or law enforcement subjects, as well as students who maintain a "B" average or above while attending college or who graduate in the upper 25 percent of their class.

## **Abilities**

Applicants must show that they are capable of learning to use many types of investigative devices and techniques, of weighting facts impartially and accurately, and of observing and reporting completely and accurately, both orally and in writing. They must have the ability to talk and deal effectively with people in all walks of life and to gain their confidence and cooperation.

## **Written Test**

All competitors must take a written examination to test observation and memory, arithmetical reasoning, matching parts and figures, vocabulary, and ability to interpret statements. The examination takes approximately 4 hours, and an applicant must make a grade of 70 or better to pass. Those who qualify in the

written test and meet the experience and training requirements will later be interviewed and rated on such factors as personal appearance, bearing, and manner; their ability to speak logically and effectively, and ability to adapt themselves easily to group situations. They will also be rated on their vitality, energy, interests, and other personal qualities.

## **Physical Requirements**

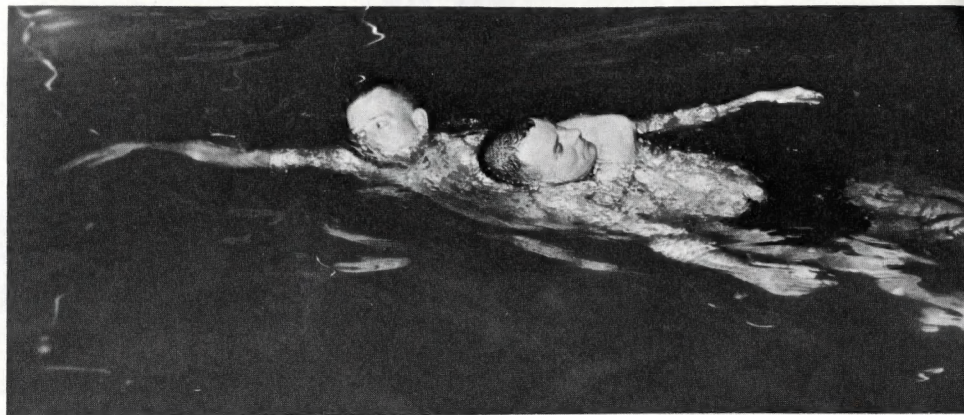
Every applicant must be at least 21 years old and physically and mentally fit. He must pass a thorough physical examination by a licensed physician.

## **Character Investigation**

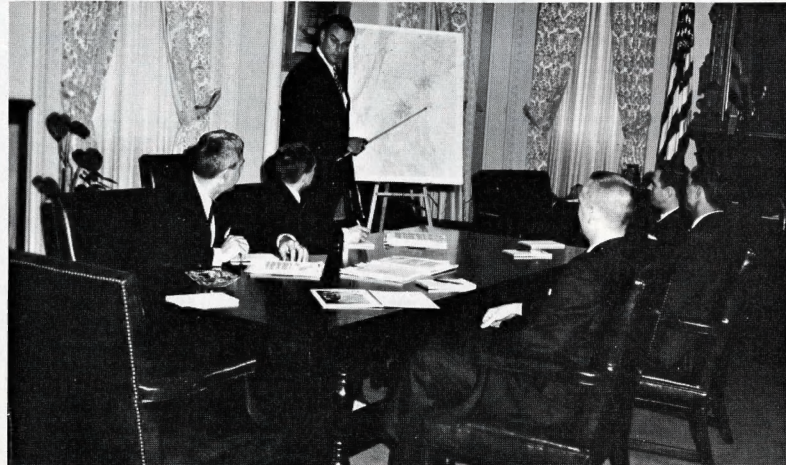
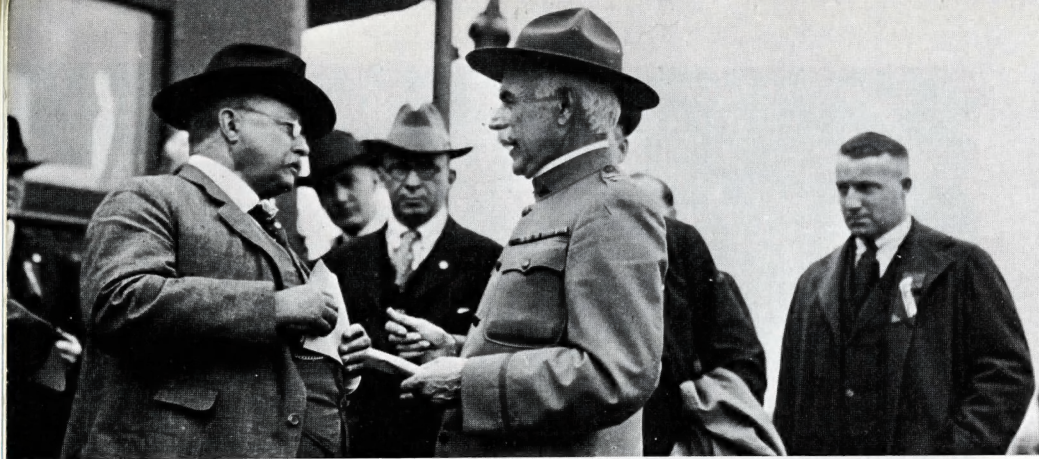
All appointments are subject to a comprehensive character background investigation designed to obtain evidence of an applicant's loyalty to the U.S. Government, his honesty, integrity, and general character.

## **Applications**

For further information relating to positions as Secret Service Agents, inquiries may be directed to the Chief, U.S. Secret Service Treasury Department, Washington, D.C., 20220.









The United States Secret Service is the oldest general law enforcement agency in the government. It was created in 1865 to suppress counterfeiting which, at that time, accounted for about one-third of all money in circulation.

Since 1865 other duties have been added to the Secret Service jurisdiction, such as apprehending forgers of government checks and other government securities. The principal mission of the Secret Service today, however, is safeguarding the lives of the President, the Vice President, and the President's family.



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